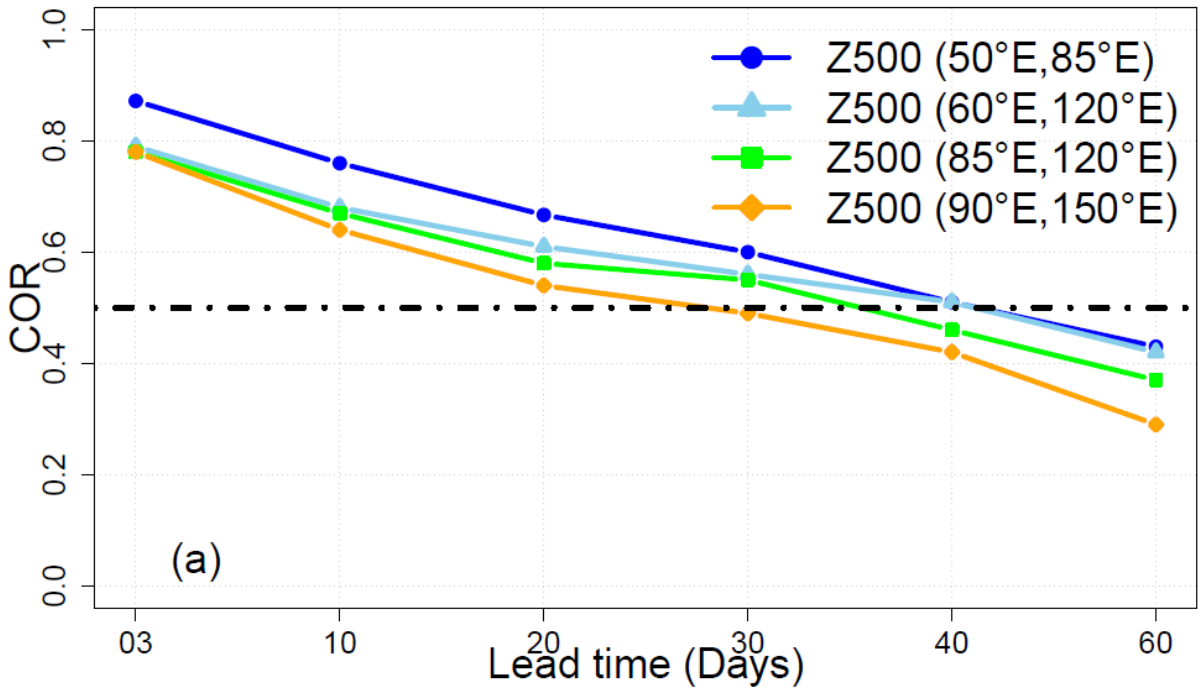
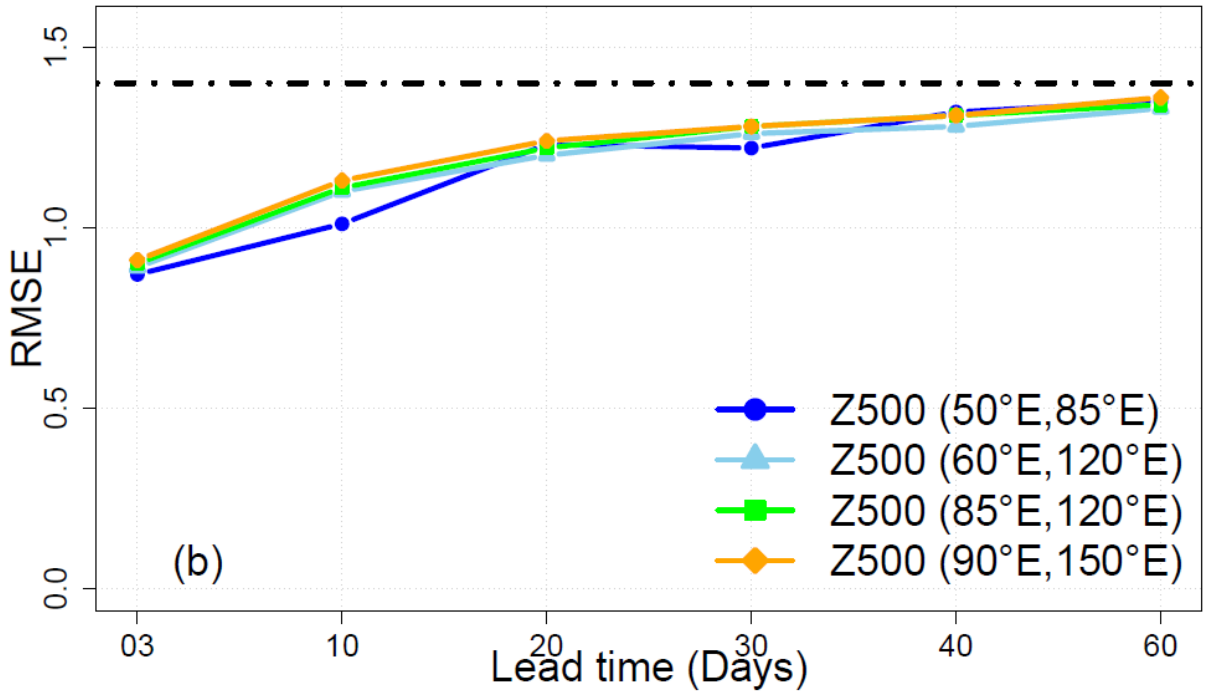
We thank both reviewers for taking the time to read our manuscript and providing constructive comments to improve our paper further. This document is point-by-point answers to their comments (in boldface).

Reviewer 1

1. For the analog creation, the authors chose a very small region where the MJO onset occurs. Both Reviewer 1 and I raised concern about this choice. The authors showed three candidate regions they tested in Figure B1, and in Page 12, around Line 250, the authors mentioned the experiments show that their selected region leads to better results. It would be essential to show at least 1 figure about the forecast skills by creating analogs from these regions. Based on the authors' descriptions, they have already calculated those quantities. It will be easy for them to show such a figure.

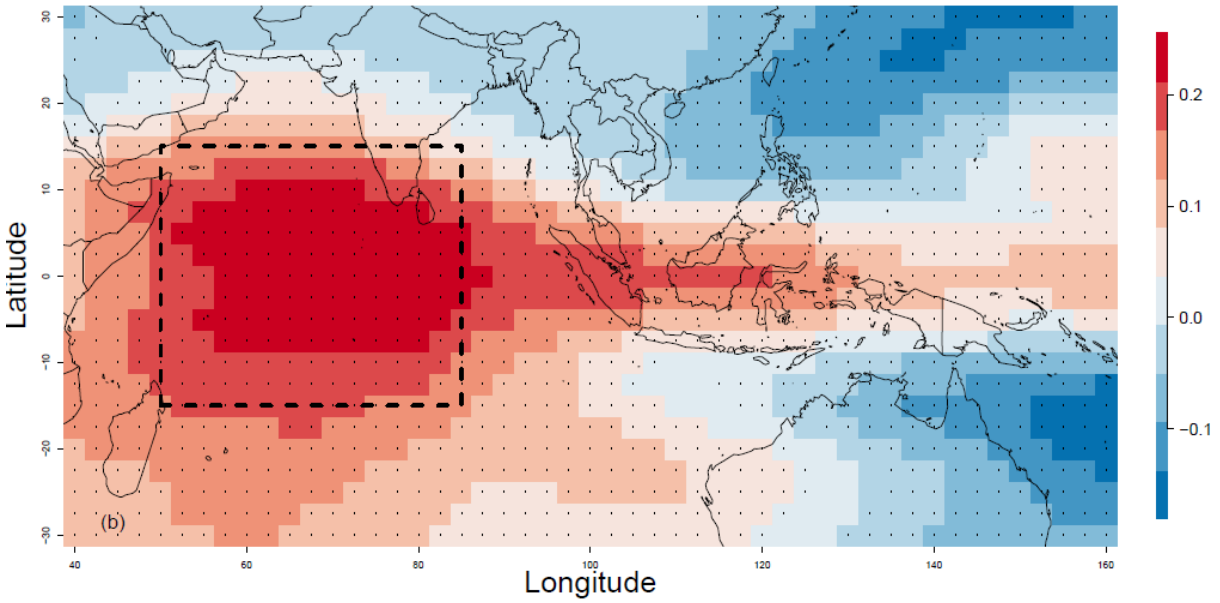
We show in the figure below the bivariate correlation and the RMSE from different geographical regions that we present in figure B1 in the paper. COR reaches the threshold of 0.5 at 40 days for the "small region" (50°E, 85°E; 15°S, 15°N). The same result is found for the region with coordinates (60°E,120°E; 15°S, 15°N). However, the COR is still lower for the other lead times compared to the one for the "small region" (50°E, 85°E; 15°S, 15°N). For the region with the coordinates (85°E,120°E; 15°S,15°N), the threshold of 0.5 for the COR is obtained at a lead time of 34 days. For the region with coordinates (90°E,150°E; 15°S,15°N), the forecast skill is significant with COR ≤ 0.5, at 30 days, which remains the same results for this region compared to Silini et al. (ESD, 2022). The RMSE for the different regions is quite the same, even if the values for the "small region" (50°E, 85°E; 15°S, 15°N) are slightly lower within 30 days. Therefore the skill forecast (using the bivariate correlation and the RMSE) remains higher for the considered "small region".
We added the figure to the annexes and the results to the discussion.

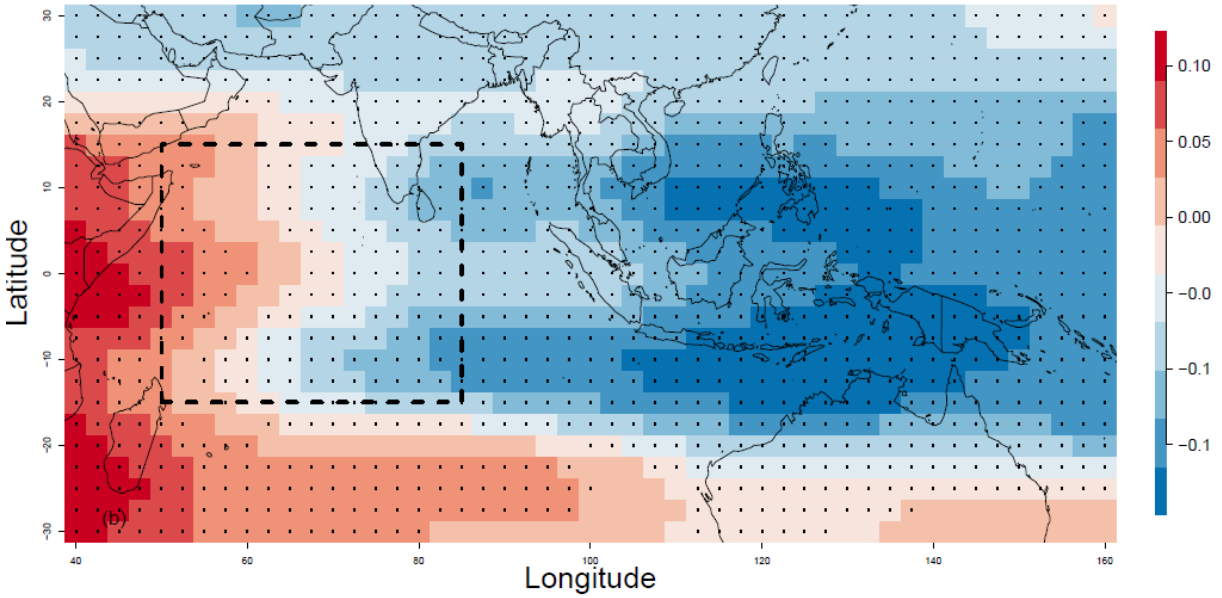




2. For Figure 2, I suggested adding contours of p-values <0.05 in it since the correlation shown in this figure is low. The authors promised to add the contours though they didn't. Please add it in Figure 2.

We are sorry for forgetting to add that in the previous version of the paper. We added the figures below to the manuscript. Dots indicate p-values ≤ 0.05.





Reviewer 2

I am in general satisfied with the response to my previous comments and the revised paper. I think that it is acceptable for publication after some minor revisions.

1) Line 5: change “wind speed” to “zonal wind”

Ok, we changed this.

2) Line 83: provide reference and link for “from the University of Columbia”

We mentioned the link in the reference.

3) Lines 85-87: It is mentioned that the data were downloaded from NCEP, but the paper did not clearly say that whether the data are the NCEP reanalysis. Also what OLR data are used and a reference should be given.

Ok we added the reference for the OLR.

4) Are your results sensitive to the data used? The NCEP reanalysis data are quite old. Can you get the same results using ERA5?

In our previous paper (Krouma et al,GMD 2022), we checked the difference between simulations using NCEP and ERA5 reanalysis, and we found similar skill score values. Based on this information, in this paper, we also assumed that there is little difference. The NCEP reanalysis is generally more convenient to use (the high resolution of ERA5 is not necessary for the computation of analogs).

We computed the COR and RMSE scores with the ERA5 reanalysis (with analogs of Z500), and found slightly lower skill scores. We suspect that the RMM indices would have to be computed on ERA5 fields for improved skill scores.

Therefore we believe that our analysis provides an order of magnitude for the performance for the SWG approach.

5) Lines 101-102: Rephrase the sentence “We explored…”.

Ok we rephrased this sentence.